

§ 305.26 Khapra beetle treatment schedule for feeds and milled products.

Feeds and milled products may be treated for khapra beetle using schedule T307-a. The temperature must be 180 °F in any part of the products, or the temperature must be at 150 °F for a total of 7 minutes. All parts of the commodity being moved through or manipulated in the heated area must meet the time and temperature requirements. This treatment must be specifically authorized in each case by the Director of Plant Health Programs, PPQ, APHIS.

§ 305.27 Forced hot air treatment schedules.

(a) *T103-a-1.* (1) The temperature probes must be placed into the center of the largest fruit in the load. The number and placement of temperature probes must be approved by APHIS' Center for Plant Health Science and Technology (CPHST) before APHIS can authorize treatment. CPHST grants approval of treatment equipment and facilities through a chamber certification procedure.

(2) APHIS may reject the treatment if the size of an individual fruit exceeds the maximum size authorized by APHIS.

(3) Fruit can be sized before or after the heat treatment. The largest fruit in a load can be identified by either sizing all fruit prior to heating and selecting the largest size class in the load or acquiring fruit of the largest permitted maximum commercial size class.

(4) The fruit containing the temperature probes must be placed inside the hot air chamber at chamber locations specified by APHIS during the chamber certification.

(5) Fruit temperature must be increased within specifications:

(i) The fruit center temperature must be increased to 111.2 °F within 90 minutes or more (minimum approach time is 90 minutes) for all temperature probes.

(ii) The fruit center temperature must be kept at 111.2 °F or hotter for 100 minutes.

(iii) The temperature of the fruit center must be recorded every 2 minutes for the duration of the treatment.

(iv) The total treatment time will vary with the time required to reach 111.2 °F.

(v) Fruit must be cooled after the treatment is completed.

(b) *T103-b-1, T103-d-1, and T103-d-2.*

(1) Temperature sensors must be inserted into the centers of the largest fruits. The number of sensors must be approved in advance by APHIS. Sensors must be physically placed in various parts of the load so that high, middle, and low areas are all represented.

(2) Fruit (placed in open trays, bulk bins, or ventilated boxes) must be loaded into the treatment chamber, and sensors must be attached to the recorder monitor.

(3) The monitor must be set to record temperatures from all sensors at least once every 5 minutes.

(4) The fruit in the chamber must be heated using forced hot air, until the fruit center temperature (all sensors) reaches at least 117 °F. Treatment time may vary, but in every case, it must be at least 4 hours in duration, which includes the lead-up time. The total time required for the fruit to reach 117 °F is counted as part of the 4-hour minimum treatment time.

(5) The temperature of the forced air used to heat the fruit in the chamber may be constant or increased in a series of two or more steps or ramped over the treatment duration.

(6) The fruit may be cooled by forced air or hydrocooling. Cooling can be initiated immediately after all sensors reach at least 117 °F.

(c) *T103-c-1.* (1) Size and weight of fruit: Standard fruit size 8-14; must not exceed 1½ pounds.

(2) At least three of the largest mangoes must be probed at the seed's surface. Sensors must be inserted into the thickest portion of the fruit's pulp.

(3) The temperature must be recorded at least once every 2 minutes until the treatment is concluded.

(4) Air heated to 122 °F must be introduced in the chamber.

(5) The treatment must be concluded once the temperature at the seed's surface reaches 118 °F.

(d) *T103-e.* (1) The temperature of the fruit must be raised using forced hot air until the fruit center temperature (all sensors) reaches at least 117 °F in a minimum time of 1 hour. Heat the fruit in the chamber.

(2) The fruit temperature must be held at 117 °F or above for 20 minutes.

During the treatment, the relative humidity must be maintained at 90 percent or greater.

[70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005, as amended at 70 FR 41092, July 15, 2005]

§ 305.28 Kiln sterilization treatment schedule.

T404-b-4

Dry bulb temperature (°F)	Wet bulb depression (°F)	Percent relative humidity	Percent moisture content	Thickness of lumber (inches)	Exposure (hours)
140	7	82	13.8	1	3
				2	5
				3	7
130	16	60	9.4	1	10
				2	12
				3	14
125	15	61	9.7	1	46
				2	48
				3	50

§ 305.29 Vacuum heat treatment schedule.

T111-a-1. Place bay leaves in a vacuum chamber. Starting at 0 hour, gradually reduce to 0.133 Kpa vacuum at 8 hours. Maintain the vacuum until the end of the treatment. Gradually increase the temperature in the vacuum chamber from ambient temperature at 0 hour to 60 °C at 5 hours. After 5 hours, gradually lower the temperature to 30 °C at 22 hours. The length of the treatment is 22 hours.

[70 FR 36332, June 23, 2005]

§ 305.30 [Reserved]

Subpart—Irradiation Treatments

§ 305.31 Irradiation treatment of imported fruits and vegetables for certain fruit flies and mango seed weevils.

(a) *Approved doses.* Irradiation at the following doses for the specified fruit flies and seed weevils, carried out in accordance with the provisions of this section, is approved as a treatment for all fruits and vegetables:

IRRADIATION FOR FRUIT FLIES AND SEED WEEVILS IN IMPORTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Scientific name	Common name	Dose (Gray)
(1) <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> ...	Oriental fruit fly	250
(2) <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly ...	225

IRRADIATION FOR FRUIT FLIES AND SEED WEEVILS IN IMPORTED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Continued

Scientific name	Common name	Dose (Gray)
(3) <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i> .	Melon fly	210
(4) <i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> .	South American fruit fly	150
(5) <i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> .	Caribbean fruit fly	150
(6) <i>Anastrepha ludens</i> ...	Mexican fruit fly	150
(7) <i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> ..	West Indian fruit fly	150
(8) <i>Anastrepha serpentina</i> .	Sapote fruit fly	150
(9) <i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>	Queensland fruit fly	150
(10) <i>Bactrocera jarvisi</i> ...	(No common name)	150
(11) <i>Bactrocera latifrons</i>	Malaysian fruit fly	150
(12) <i>Sternonchetus mangiferae</i> (Fabricus).	Mango seed weevil	300

(b) *Location of facilities.* Where certified irradiation facilities are available, an approved irradiation treatment may be conducted for any fruit or vegetable either prior to shipment to the United States or in the United States. Irradiation facilities certified under this section may be located in any State on the mainland United States except Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia,¹ Kentucky,

¹Irradiation facilities may be located at the maritime ports of Gulfport, MS, or Wilmington, NC, or the airport of Atlanta, GA, if the following special conditions are met:

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